OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, BOWRINGPET.

Notice dated 15th September 1924.

The following draft-bye-laws as proposed and amendments to the existing bye-laws in Bowringpet Municipality are published for the information of the Public.

Any resident within the area of Bowringpet Municipality who has any objection or suggestions with respect to the above bye-laws should communicate the same in writing to the President, Municipal Council, Bowringpet, within one month from this date.

S. DHARMA RAO,
President.

Draft bye-laws.

(1) Bye-laws under Section 48 (1) (*b*) (III) and Section 151 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, relating to dangerous and offensive trades.

(2) Bye-laws under Section 48 (1) (*e*) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, regarding bakeries and sweet-meat shops.

(3) Bye-laws under Section 48 (1) (*e*), regarding Indian hotels and restaurants.

(4) Bye-laws under Section 48 and Section 96, regarding buildings and other structures.

(5) Bye-laws under Section 48 (1) (*k*) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, regarding levy of octroi.

(6) Bye-laws under Section 48 (1) (*n*) and (*t*) read with Section 59 (*b*) VI of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, regarding conservancy and sanitation.

(7) Bye-laws under Section 48 (*v*), regarding control of unwieldy traffic.

(8) Bye-laws under Section 48 (*w*), regarding scraping of grass in the Municipal area.

Amendments to the following bye-laws :—

(1) Bye-laws under Rule 24 of the Mysore Vaccination Regulation of 1906, sanctioned in G. O. No. 1743—Ml. 161-15-8, dated 5th September 1916.

(2) Bye-laws under Section 48 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, for licensing, regulating and inspecting certain kinds of business sanctioned by G. O. No. 3689—Ml. 35-16-4, dated 7th December 1916.

(3) Bye-laws under Section 48 (1) (*g*) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, sanctioned in G. O. No. 1620—Ml. 155-15-14, dated 28th August 1916. *Re.* Registration of Births and Deaths.

(4) Bye-laws under Section 48 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, for regulating and inspecting slaughterhouses sanctioned in G. O. No. 1629—Ml., dated 29th August 1916.

Bye-laws under Section 48 (1) (*b*) (*III*) *and Section* 151 *of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of* 1906.

RELATING TO DANGEROUS AND OFFENSIVE TRADES.

These bye-laws are called "the Dangerous and Offensive Trades Bye-laws."

In these bye-laws unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context :—

Dangerous trade means the business of storing for sale :—

1. Firewood.
2. Hay, straw, or any other dried fodder for cattle.
3. Bamboos, poles rafters, reapers, scantlings and mats.
4. Coal, charcoal.
5. Cotton.
6. Kerosene Oil in godowns.
7. Petroleum in godowns.
8. Kerosene oil in tanks.
9. Petroleum in tanks.
10. Calcium carbide in bulk.
11. Matches in large quantities.

Offensive trade means the business of :—

1. Boiling or storing offal, blood, bones or rags.
2. Storing hides, horns or skins.
3. Tanning.
4. Dyeing.
5. Washing or drying wool or hair.
6. Making or manufacturing of bricks.
7. Making or manufacturing of tiles, pottery or other earthenware or lime.
8. Manufacturing oil by boiling.
9. Camphor boiling.
10. Soap making.
11. Using any place as a cart stand.
12. Using any place as a smithy.
13. Stone quarrying or blasting.
14. Using any place as a rice, oil, spinning, weaving, or other mill wherein steam water or other mechanical power is used to work the same or as a factory defined in the Mysore Factories Regulation.

Manager means the person under whose authority or control or for whose benefit a dangerous or offensive trade is carried on, whether such person is the proprietor of the business or the agent in charge thereof.

3. The manager of every place used for the purpose of a dangerous or offensive trade as defined in clause 2 above shall not use it as such without obtaining a license from the President therefor. The license so granted shall expire on the 30th June of the official year during which it was issued. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of a second fee provided always that where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid, the period of its currency shall, whether the application is eventually granted or refused, be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal.

Provided that in the case of factories, as defined in the Factories Regulation, the license shall not be subjected to any time limit.

4. The fees liviable on licenses to carry on dangerous or offensive trades shall be as follows:—

A. DANGEROUS TRADES.

(1) For each class of business, except storing kerosene oil or petroleum Rs. 5 per annum.

(2) Rupees 2 per 1,000 gallons on the capacity of each godown or tank in which kerosene oil or petroleum is stored; subject to a minimum of Rs. 25 per annum. The storage capacity of the building shall be calculated written on the outside of the tank.

B. OFFENSIVE TRADES.

(1) For each class of business or each kiln, or furnace for bricks, tiles, Rs. 5 per annum and (2) for other class of business or furnace for pottery, lime camphor boiling, oil boiling, etc., Rs. 3 per annum.

(3) For each factory Rs. 25-0-0 per annum.

(4) *Note.*—In the case of hand-made bricks the license fee shall be 0-1-0 for every 1,000 bricks or any portion thereof.

5. No such license will be granted unless the place intended for the purpose is suitable for the trade to be carried on there without the likelihood of causing any danger or nuisance to the persons residing in, or resorting to the neighbourhood.

In the case of factories as defined in the Factories Regulation, they shall be permitted only on such sites as the Municipal Council approve.

6. Every manager as aforesaid shall keep the place licensed for the purpose open between 7 A.M. and 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. and 5-30 P.M. to inspection by the President, Vice-President, Health Officer, Sanitary Inspector, Police Inspector or such other officer as may be authorized by the Municipal Council and shall afford every facility.

7. Every such manager shall be bound to furnish to the President or Vice-President whenever called on to do so, such statistics as show the quantity of the goods received, stored, manufactured, sold or exported by him.

8. In the case of dangerous trades:—

(1) Every manager shall store his goods as to admit of free ingress and egress for the removal of the goods and for quenching a fire, if any should break out.

(2) He shall not cause or suffer any cover made of combustible material to be erected or placed over or adjoining any such goods.

(3) He shall at all times keep the premises clean and dry to the satisfaction of the President or Vice-President.

(4) The introduction of fire or open light into the premises—he shall always store sufficient quantity of water to quench the fire if one should break out in places where goods 5 to 11 mentioned in bye-law 2 A are stored. No artificial light except an electric light or a lamp constructed on Sir Humphrey Davy's principle shall be allowed.

(5) He shall carry out his trade in such a way as not to make his premises a source of danger or nuisance to the persons residing in, or resorting to the neighbourhood.

(6) He shall comply with any requisition from the President, Vice-President or the Health Officer, contained in a notice for the total or partial removal from the premises of the aforesaid goods, or the removal of any other combustible materials not intended for sale or for rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provisions.

(9) In the case of offensive trades as defined in bye-law 2 B.—

(11) The trades mentioned in bye-law 2 B (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (8), (9) and (10) shall not be carried on in any locality, which is less than 2 furlongs distant from a cluster of 25 habitations or less than half a mile distant from a group of 50 dwelling houses and the premises shall not have less than 35 per cent of window area as compared with the total floor space of storing and working rooms.

(2) Every manager shall confine his trade to be carried on strictly in the place shown in the license. He shall store or convey all (3) offensive and noxious material in proper air-tight receptacles provided with effective and tight lids.

(4) He shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapours emitted during the process of the trade either by proper ventilation, or other suitable means, the manner in which and place to which all refuse matter may be transported being determined by the President or the Vice-President.

(5) He shall keep the floor of the premises in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption of any liquid, filth or refuse or any noxious or injurious matter which may fall or be deposited thereupon.

(6) He shall provide the premises with proper drains and shall always keep them in good order.

(7) He shall cause the premises to be cleaned at the close of every working day.

(8) He shall not allow any refuse or waste matter whether solid or liquid, which is likely to be a source of danger or nuisance to be deposited in or around the premises but shall have it removed daily in such manner as may be determined, all refuse liquids whether hot or cold being subjected to such process of fermentation or purification as might, in individual cases, be prescribed by the President or the Vice-President, before being let into any drain, water course, or place, whether public or private.

(9) He shall adopt such other precautions as are necessary to minimize the danger or nuisance to the public from the use to which such premises are put.

(10) He shall comply with any requisition from the President or the Vice-President, contained in a notice for rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provisions and for promoting the health of the persons employed in such trades.

(11) The President or the Vice-President shall have power to suspend or withdraw a license granted for a dangerous or offensive trade whenever he deems such a course necessary in the interests of the convenience and safety of the public generally or of the persons inhabiting or resorting to, the neighbourhood of the premises covered by such license or whenever the conditions of a license are not obeyed.

(12) The license to be granted for dangerous and offensive trades shall be in the following form and shall be subject to such conditions as noted therein.

BOWRINGPET TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

License to carry on Dangerous and Offensive Trades.

No.....

Dated... ..... Fees rupees five.

License No.....granted under the provisions of the bye-laws under Section 48 (1) (*b*) (III) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, subject to the undermentioned conditions:—

To.....

For.....

At premises No.....in.....

Division for the year ending 30th June 192

Collector of Municipal Taxes.

Vice-President,
Municipal Council,
Bowringpet Town.

Conditions.

1 The license shall be in force for a period of one year. It shall expire on the 30th June of the year for which it was granted. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of a second fee provided always that where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid, the period of its currency shall whether the application is eventually granted or refused, be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal.

2. This license is not transferable.

3. The licensee shall strictly obey all rules and bye-laws of the Municipality, in this behalf.

4. Any breach of such rules or bye-law will entail the suspension or withdrawal of the license and the prosecution of the offender under Section 152 (3) of the Municipal Regulation, 1906.

BOWRINGPET MUNICIPALITY.

License to store for sale, Kerosene Oil or Petroleum in Tanks.

No.....

Dated..... Fees Rs.....

Granted under the provisions of bye-laws under Section 48 (1) (*b*) (III) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906 subject to the undermentioned conditions:—

To.....

For.....

At premises No.....in.....Division.

For the year ending 30th June 192

Collector of Municipal Taxes.

President,
Municipal Council,
Bowringpet Town.

Conditions.

1. The license shall be in force for a period of one year. It shall expire on the 30th June of the year for which it was granted. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of a second fee provided always that where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid, the period of its currency shall whether the application is eventually granted or refused, be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal.

2. This license is not transferable.

3. The licensee shall strictly obey all rules and bye-laws of the Municipality in this behalf.

4. (*a*) The building itself for the reception and storage of kerosene oil or petroleum, shall be constructed with stone or brick wall, with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthen floors;

(*b*) The doors and openings of the building shall be built up to a height of not less than 2 feet above the level of the road or street, or the floors shall be impervious at least 2 feet below the level of the road or street in such manner that the petroleum can not flow out in case of fire; and

(*c*) The building shall be separated by a clear open space of 20 feet on every side from any other building provided that the Licensing Officer may, for special reasons to be stated in writing, dispense with this condition;

5. Any breach of the rules or bye-laws of the Municipality in this behalf will entail the suspension or withdrawal of the license and the prosecution of the offender under Section 152 (3) of the Municipal Regulation of 1906.

Bye-laws under Section 48 (1) (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

FOR BAKERIES AND SWEET-MEAT SHOPS.

1. A bakery or sweet-meat shop includes any building or part of a building and for any process connected with the baking of bread or preparation of sweets for sale. Any person who shall appear, act or behave as the person in charge of a bakery or sweet-meat shop shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof.

2. All premises used as bakeries and sweet-meat shops shall satisfy the following conditions:—

(*a*) The premises shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for a bakery or sweet-meat shop.

(*b*) There shall always be a sufficient quantity of clean water, for the purpose of thoroughly washing and cleaning the utensils, receptacles and premises.

(*c*) The walls of every bakery or sweet-meat shop shall be rendered impervious to the extent of four feet from ground level by cement plastering and the rest plastered with chunam and white-washed. The whole floor shall be either cemented or paved with Cuddappah slabs with cement pointing and sufficient drainage should be provided.

(*d*) No part of a bakery or sweet-meat shop shall be within thirty feet of any cesspit or latrine nor in a position where bad odours wafted therefrom shall reach it.

(*e*) No place used as a bakery or sweet-meat shop shall be used for any other purpose whatsoever.

3. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean.

4. The flour, sugar, ghee, water and other materials used in the manufacture of bread and sweet-meat shall be good and wholesome. There shall be a separate store-room or receptacle for flour and sugar, and no flour or sugar shall be left lying on the floor or against the wall in any part of a bakery or sweet-meat shop.

5. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well-flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition.

6. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious or a loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in a bakery or a sweet-meat shop and all kneaders engaged in kneading shall wear white clean linen or cotton aprons to cover entirely the front part of the body from neck to knees.

7. No person shall soil the kneading table in any way.

8. No person shall transport for sale bread or sweet-meat from any one place to any other place, except in a closed vehicle or in a closed basket, tin or other receptacle. Every such receptacle, basket, tin or other receptacle shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean and no person shall commit any act which may tend to render any bread or sweet-meat which is being transported, dirty or unwholesome.

9. All papers and leaves used for wrapping bread, sweets, etc., shall be clean and stored in a clean rack.

10. Bread, sweets, etc., shall be stored and kept for sale with all reasonable precautions against contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

11. All places and premises used as bakeries and sweetmeat shops, shall be open for inspection by the President, Vice-President and Sanitary Inspector or any other person authorized by the Municipal Council.

12. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable, on conviction, before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 30 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which such infringment continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 500.

Bye-laws under (Section) 48 (1) (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

Re INDIAN HOTELS AND RESTURANTS.

1. An eating house or hotel includes any house or place where cooked rice, mutton, beef, poultry, vegetables, dhall and confectionery or refreshments including chappaties, rice-cakes, tea, coffee, etc., are prepared and kept for sale. Any person who shall appear, act or behave as the person in charge of an eating house shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof.

2. All eating houses and native hotels shall satisfy the following conditions:—

(*a*) All premises used as such shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose. The water used in the premises for drinking purposes shall be from an approved drinking water well and shall be kept clean and free from floating impurities in a suitably covered clean receptacle. The receptacles for the storage of water shall be placed in a clean place, a foot above the ground level and provided with a tap so that the water may be drawn off.

(*b*) The walls of every eating house shall be impervious plastered and well-cemented to the height of four feet from the ground; and the floors of kitchen, dining and bath rooms shall be rendered impervious either by paving with Cuddappah slabs or by cement plastering.

(*c*) Kitchen and bath rooms shall be well ventilated and provided with proper smoke vents so that smoke may not pervade into other dwelling house. All rooms in eating houses shall be well lighted and ventilated.

3. The Proprietor or the person in charge shall not allow persons to dine in any other place but the dining hall.

4. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean and all metallic vessels used in the cooking or for keeping food stuffs, shall have continual lining of tin, and no lead vessels of any sort shall be used for any purpose. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to preserve cooked food, pastry, sweetmeats confectionery, or preserved, dried or cut fruit intended for human consumption from contamination from flies dust and bad odours.

5. No food stuff of any sort shall be stored or exposed for sale in the premises, which is stale, unwholesome, offensive, or in any way unfit for human consumption.

6. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition. There shall be sufficient latrine accommodation and the latrine shall be kept clean and the night soil shall be covered with ashes or earth and removed daily.

7. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious or a loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean, shall be employed in an eating house.

8. All premises and all cooked and uncooked food stuffs and vesssls shall at all times be open to inspection by the President, the Vice-President and the Sanitary Inspector.

9. All cases of dangerous infectious diseases such as cholera, plague, eruption fevers, small-pox, chicken-pox, measles and fevers shall be notified to the Municipality forthwith.

10. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 500.

Bye-laws under Section 48 and Section 96 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

REGULATING BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES.

1. In these bye-laws the word "building" means any house, shed, hut, wall or enclosure, roofed or otherwise, whether used for the purpose of human habitation or not.

2. Every person intending to erect or re-erect within the meaning of Sections 92 to 96 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906 any building within the Municipality of Bowringpet shall give notice in writing of his intention to the President.

3. (1) If the building is more than Rs. 100 in value, every applicant shall submit with such notice as aforesaid a site plan of the land drawn to a scale of not less than 10 feet to an inch in duplicate showing :—

(*a*) The position of the building and important out-buildings to be erected on the land ;

(*b*) The area to be occupied by the buildings and out-buildings on the land ;

(*c*) The names (if any) or description of the adjacent roads, streets, bridges, culverts or buildings ; and

(*d*) The number of the site, the name of the block and the street or road in which the land is situated.

(2) The duplicate plan as approved will be returned to the party signed by the President and the original retained in the office.

(3) If the applicant satisfies the President that the building will be less than Rs. 500 in value it shall be sufficient for the site plan to show to the satisfaction of the President, without scale the size of the building and its position on the land together with the position of the land with reference to adjacent buildings or lands.

4. The duplicate plan shall always be available on the spot for inspection by the Municipal Authorities.

5. No foundation of a new building intended for human habitation shall be constructed on the site which has been filled up with, or used as a place for depositing, excrementitious matter or the carcasses of dead animals or other filthy offensive matter until such matter shall have been properly removed to the satisfaction of the President or shall in his opinion have become innocuous.

6. The footings of every wall of the buildings, and every post or posts of the ground floor of such building should rest on solid ground, or upon a sufficient thickness of concrete or upon some solid and sufficient substructure as a foundation, provided that where solid rock is met with at or near the surface of the site of such building, *i.e.*, within 3 feet of the level of the base of the wall, the footing may be omitted if the surface of the rock be properly cleaned and stepped or jagged to receive the first course of the masonary.

7. No pits shall be excavated in or near the site upon which the building is proposed to be erected.

8. No building or site intended for building shall be surrounded by a hedge of lantana, alo, prickly pear or other objectionable plant or by a fence of barbed wire.

9. No building shall be erected the foundation of the wall of which along the road is less than 1½ feet from the side drain in such cases where it is necessary and the buildings to be in a line to the existing buildings on either sides.

10. The level of the plinth of any building shall not be less than 1 foot above the general level of the ground around or such level as may be fixed by the President.

11. (*a*) If the situation of the site permits every new building shall be in communication with the external air all round the building but,

(*b*) if it is not possible, the building shall be so constructed that either two or one side at least of every room intended to be inhabited shall communicate with open air outside or on an interior open space having an area equal to not less than one-tenth of the aggregate floor area of all the rooms abutting thereon, and being not less in any direction than 6 feet across. The interior open space should not be built upon.

12. The eaves of the buildings, sun shades to windows and water spots to drain, roof water shall not project beyond the side street drain.

13. No sun shades for shops whether temporary or permanent shall be erected beyond the outer edge of the side drain of the road.

14. The steps to get up the plinth from the road shall not project beyond the outer edge of the side drain of the road and should be easily removable for cleaning the drains and a decent portego may be erected on the steps within 6 feet wide to an entrance.

15. Every house should have a decent frontage.

16. The minimum height of every room intended to be inhabited in a building except a room in the roof shall be not less than 8 feet from the floor to the ceiling. The room in the roof shall have an average height of 7 feet from the floor to the ceiling.

17. Every room shall be ventilated by means of doors and windows which open directly into the external air.

18. All such premises must be provided with a suitable drain constructed in accordance with the specification supplied by the President for the removal of the sullage water and sewage to the nearest existing street drain commanded by the level of the house and the ground pertaining thereto.

19. Every person who shall erect a new building shall in connection with such building construct a privy with arrangements for daily conservancy upon such site or in such position and in such manner as shall be prescribed in each case by the President.

20. No person shall construct over a privy whether old or new any room or structure of any description except another privy or bathing place or a bath room.

21-1. In every case where a person who shall erect a building shall at any reasonable time during the progress or after completion of the erection of such building receive from the President notice in writing specifying any matters in respect of which the erection of such building may be in contravention of any bye-law relating to new buildings and requiring such persons within a reasonable time which shall be specified in such notice to cause anything done contrary to any such bye-law may be required to be done, but which has been omitted to be done such person shall within the time specified in such notice comply with several requirements thereof so far as such requirements relate to matters in respect of which the erection of such building may be in contravention of any bye-law.

22. Whenever under any of the foregoing bye-laws the doing or the omitting of doing a thing or the validity of anything depends upon sanction, permission, approval, order, direction, requisition notice satisfaction of the President a written document signed by the President or any Municipal Officer to whom the President may have delegated his powers duties or functions in that behalf purporting to convey or set forth his sanction, permission, approval, order direction, requisition notice or satisfaction shall be sufficient *prema facie* evidence of such sanction, permission, approval order, requisition, notice or satisfaction.

23. Every person who shall commit any breach of any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 200 and also be liable to be dealt with under Section 96 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

Octroi Bye-laws under section 46 (1) K. of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

1. The local limits for collecting duties shall be Municipal limits.

2. No articles liable to octroi duty shall be brought within those limits except by one of the roads described in the schedule hereto annexed.

3. All persons bringing into or receiving from beyond the octroi limits of the Town any such article shall exhibit the same at the Octroi Station (Municipal Office) to allow of its being duly inspected by the Octroi staff.

4. Every person bringing dutiable articles within the town shall report the fact first to the Octroi staff.

5. A table showing the octroi duty leviable on various articles shall be exhibited at the Municipal Office in a conspicuous place thereof (*vide* schedule hereto attached).

6. When the goods are brought into the katte or station, they may be unloaded or weighed or counted by the officer in charge of the octroi collections. After the ascertainment of the amount of octroi payable on goods, importer, shall either pay the amount due and receive a permit for the removal of goods or shall deposit the same in the bonded warehouse. When the duty is paid as above, a permit shall be granted by the officer in charge of octroi collections for the removal of goods showing the quantity or weight of goods, the amount paid in respect thereof and the date of payment. In case the importer wishes to re-export the goods at once he shall do so only after obtaining an export pass paying two annas as Rahadari fees and subjecting the goods to the escort of an octroi subordinate. A demurrage fee of Re. 0-4-0 per day per bail or bundle shall be charged on the goods deposited in the bonded warehouse after the expiry of the third day or part thereof; Sundays and General Holidays shall be taken into account in calculating fees.

7. If the importer satisfies the officer in charge of octroi collections, that the goods are not to be consumed in the town, but exported he will be furnished after receiving a fee of Re. 0-2-0 as Rahadari fess, with a free permit, which will be shown by the party to any Municipal Officer appointed to check octroi collections.

8. For the purpose of appraising the value of goods, when the duty is assessed on the value of the same, the importer may be called upon to produce the original invoice of the goods for the inspection of the officer in charge of octroi collections or other Municipal Officer; should be fail to produce the same or when the value of goods is unduly low; the same shall be assessed by the said functionary at the current market rates and duty levied accordingly.

9. *Bonded warehouse.*—I shall be competent for the Municipal Council to provide a bonded warehouse for all or any kind of octroiable goods and regulate its working by Rules.

The bonded warehouse shall be in charge of the official in charge of octroi collections.

10. If the consignee fails to take charge of the dutiable articles deposited in the bonded warehouse after payment of the duty and the demurrage in full within one month from the date of receipt of the articles in the bonded warehouse, the President or the Vice-President after due publication calling upon the consignee or any other lawful claimant to take delivery of the goods within seven days from the date of issue of the notice, shall auction the articles and appropriate the proceeds towards the Municipal dues after deducting all expenses for the sale and publication if the consignee or any lawful claimant does not claim the goods within the prescribed time. The notice aforesaid shall be served by leaving a copy with any of the adult member of the family of the consignee or if the consignee is not a resident of the town by affixing a copy of the same to the notice board of the Municipal Office.

The Municipal Council shall not be responsible for any damage that may be caused to goods deposited in the Octroi House, while such goods are passed into and out of the Octroi House or while they remain unless such damage is proved to have been caused by the wilful neglect of the Octroi House keeper or other person charged with the safe custody of the goods.

11. *Exemptions.*—(ii) Cloths forming personal Luggage of travellers for *bona fide* personal use and goods being *bona fide* property of Government at the time of import and accompanied by the invoice certified by the departmental head concerned that the property mentioned therein belongs to Government, are exempted from payment of Octroi duty.

12. The Octroi Station shall be open for transaction of business from 7 to 10 A.M., and 12 to 5 P.M., daily except on Sundays and Holidays, authorized by the President.

13. *Refunds.*—On all articles on which Octroi duty has been paid and which are subsequently exported beyond octroi limits refunds shall subject to the following Rules, be granted on the rates originally charged at the time of import:—

Provided that no refunds shall be granted unless such goods are exported within one month from the date on which octroi was levied; provided also that no refund shall be granted of any sum less than one rupee.

14. The procedure laid down in Rule 152, M. A. M. shall be observed while granting refunds under this bye-law.

15. For the purpose of these bye-laws the market sergeant shall be the officer in charge of octroi collections and the Sanitary Inspector shall be the Officer to check the collections. These officers under the orders of the President or Vice-President may enter into and inspect any shop or house at all reasonable hours to see if there are any smuggled goods and the owner or tenant of any such shop or house shall be bound to allow such inspection.

SCHEDULE.

List of articles liable to Octroi.

1. Piece goods. Rate 2-0-0 per cent *ad velorem.*

Roads mentioned in bye-laws 2.

1. Kolar-Bowringpet road.
2. Bethamangala road.
3. M. S. M. & K. D. Railway Stations.
4. Budikoti road.

The following draft bye-laws framed by the Municipal Council, Bowringpet, under Section 48 (1) (*n*) and (*b*) read with Section 59 (*b*) VI of the Municipal Regulation, 1906, are published for the information of the public.

Notice.

The Municipal Council of Bowringpet having resolved on maintaining a special establishment and made sufficient provision for the cleansing of all private latrines along with the latrines constructed at its cost for the use of the public within the Municipal area, the said Council proposes to introduce a Sanitary Cess of 0-4-0; on every rupee of house tax in the interests of sanitation on sanitary lines and notice thereof is hereby given to all the inhabitants within the Municipal limits.

Any inhabitant wishing to prefer objections, if any, to the imposition of the said cess and the bye-laws regarding the sanitation of the Municipal area a copy of which is hereto affixed may send his objections in writing to the President, Municipal Council, within one month from the date of this notice.

Bye-laws under Section 48 (1) N. of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906:

1. No dust, dung, dirt, ashes, garden, kitchen or stable refuse or filth of any kind or any animal matter or any broken glass or earthen ware or other rubbish or any other thing that is or that may be a nuisance shall be deposited in any streets or drain.

2. Tiles, garden sweepings, branches of trees, thatch, grass and firewood shall not be deposited in streets or drains.

3. Sullage and urine, etc., shall not be discharged into the road-side gutters streets or open places.

4. No person shall dry brotties or cow dung cakes on the external walls of houses or yards or compound walls.

5. All persons holding houses or lands shall destroy lantana or prickly pear where at present existing. The growth of lantana, prickly pear and milk hedge in the vicinity of houses for the purpose of hedge, etc., is prohibited and if in special cases lantana or milk hedge are permitted to be used as hedge this shall always be kept trimmed and shall not exceed the height of four feet from the ground.

6. All persons owning houses or lands within the Municipal limits are required to keep the same free from filthy and unwholesome state and whenever required in writing by the President or Vice-President shall clean, clear or put the same in proper state and also keep all drains and water channels in and about their premises free from obstruction and shall remove all the evident causes of Malaria.

7. The owner or caretaker of any cattle or animal should not keep or allow them to be kept in or upon any building or land in such a way as to cause nuisance and should not cause or suffer them to be or strayed about by any member of his family-house hold in any public street or place so as to be a nuisance.

8. Any infringement of the above bye-law will render the offender liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for each and subsequent repetition.

9. Any person easing himself or allowing any member of his family to ease either in the vicinity of or on the public streets, lanes and drains or in any other place so as to be a nuisance to the neighbourer shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 2 for the first and Rs. 4 for the second and subsequent offences.

10. Persons afflicted with loathsome or infectious diseases are prohibited from vending or exposing for sale any articles of food or drink in the Municipal area under a penalty on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 2 for each and succeeding offences.

Bye-laws under Section 48 (1) I *of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of* 1906.

11. Every place other than a water closet or bath room situated within any house building or enclosure, and habitually used for purposes of calls of nature or for keeping human excreta shall be considered to be privy or latrine within the meaning of this bye-law.

12. Every owner of an existing building or who erect a new building shall in connection with such buildings, as chattram, agraharms and tenements, etc., construct such number of privies and in such a manner as shall be prescribed in each case by the President or Vice-President.

13. A person who shall construct a new privy whether in connection with a building or not shall construct such privy upon such site or in such position and manner only as shall be approved by the President or Vice-President.

14. Every owner or occupier of any land upon which there is a privy shall have the same shut out, by a wall, from the public view and when so required by the President or Vice-President shall alter as may be directed the privy door or trap door which opens on in any street and which may be deemed to be a nuisance.

15. Every privy or drain leading sullage water shall, unless constructed at the cost of the Municipal Council, be altered, repaired and kept in proper order at the cost of the owner or occupier of the land to which the same may belong and the owner or occupier of such land or building shall comply with a written notice issued in this behalf by the President or Vice-President

16. The President or Vice-President may, by a written notice, require the owner of any privy or cesspool which in his opinion is a nuisance or is so constructed as to be inaccessible for the purpose of scavenging or incapable of being properly cleaned or kept in good order, to demolish or to close the same from being used.

17. Any person infringing any of the conditions of the above bye-laws shall, on conviction before a Magistrate be punished with a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for the first time and Rs. 20 in each succeeding offence.

18. The Municipality having made due provision for the cleansing of all private latrines and public latrines constructed at its cost, a Special Sanitary Cess is imposed and it shall be levied at the rate of four annas on every rupee of house-tax recoverable in the Municipality.

19. The Sanitary Cess aforesaid shall be collected in addition to and in the same manner as house tax by such agency as the Municipal Council may appoint for the collection of Municipal Revenue.

Bye-laws under Section 48 (v) *of the Mysore Municipal Regulation VII of* 1906.

REGARDING CONTROL OF UNWIELDY TRAFFIC.

1. The President may from time to prohibit the use of any road, street, or lane for any particular purposes and any person infringing that prohibition shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for the first and Rs. 100 for each subsequent offence.

2. No person shall bring and store for sale within the town any timber or firewood without a license to be granted by the President, specifying the place and conditions of storing or otherwise disposing off the same.

Any person infringing this bye-law shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

3. Any cart or carts entering the Municipal limits with passengers or laden with commodities of any description or diameter for sale or otherwise are not allowed to stand so as to cause obstruction to general traffic in the crowded thoroughfares and streets of the Municipality beyond the time necessary or ordinarily required for unloading or otherwise, after which, the cart or carts must either proceed to their destination or to one of the public or private cart stands.

(*a*) The owners or other persons in charge of such cart or carts as shall be found standing in the public roads or thoroughfares contrary to this bye-law, shall on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 5 for the first and Rs. 10 for every subsequent offence.

4. No cart or carts loaded with fuel, cholum stalks, or straw, shall be allowed to stop on the public roads or streets other than in places set apart by the Municipality for the purpose. Breach of this bye-law will subject the cart driver to a penalty not exceeding 2-0-0 rupees for each offence he may be prosecuted for before a competent Magistrate.

5. The following is the scale of fees fixed by the Municipal Council for the use of the public cart stands in Municipal supervision and management.

FEES.

For a double bullock cart for each day from midnight to midnight or any part thereof	0	1	0
For a single bullock cart for each day from midnight to midnight or any part thereof	0	0	6

6. All carts and conveyances shall be compelled to keep to their left side of the road to enable carriages to meet and pass on the right side. Any one infringing this bye-law will, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

Bye-laws under Section 48 (*w*) *Regarding scraping of grass in the Municipal area of Bowringpet.*

1. No persons shall scrape grass on road or drain margins or slopes of embankments or from such Municipal areas as may be specified from time to time by the Municipal Council, without the permission in writing from the President or other officer of the Municipal Council authorized by him in this behalf.

2. Any inffingement of the bye-law shall render the offender liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

3. "Scraping of grass" means removing grass with a momati, spade, or such other instrument which cuts off sods of earth under grass.

Amendments to the bye-laws regarding vaccination framed for the Town of Bowringpet by the Municipal Board under Rule 24 of the Rules under the Mysore Vaccination Regulation 1906 and sanctioned in Government Order No. 1743—Ml. 161-15-8, dated 5th September 1916.

(1) In bye-law 2, read "The Municipal Office" for words "the Local Fund Dispensary".

(2) In bye-law 3 read "the Sanitary Inspector" for "The Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Local Fund Dispensary".

(3) In bye-law 4 add "In addition to Municipal Vaccination" and strike of the sentence beginning with "The midwife.....vaccinator."

(4) In bye-law 11 read "The Municipal Vaccinator under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector shall maintain a Register with the following information:—in place of "The Vice President.....information."

Amendments to the bye-laws framed by the Bowringet Municipal Council under Section 48 (1) *a* and *b* of the Municipal Regulation VII of 1906 for licensing, regulating and inspecting certain kinds of business sanctioned by Government in their Order No. 3689-Ml. 35-26-4, dated 7th December 1916:—

(1) In bye-law 1 add "President or the" between the words "provided that the" and "Vice-President shall have etc."

(2) In bye-law 2 (1) read "The New Vegetable Market constructed in old Fort area" in place of "The Central Vegetable Market (near Sree Kodandaramaswamy temple."

(3) In bye-law 2, add at the end.

4. "For beef the beef market at Ganganipalya."

(4) In bye-law 3, read "Municipal Slaughter Houses" in place of "Municipal Slaughter House."

(5) In bye-law 5, add "The President or the" at the beginning. In the same bye-law add "The President or the" before the words "The Vice-President may give, etc."

(6) Read bye-law 6 as follows :—

6. The following shall be the monthly rent for each shop, stall or sitting :—

(1) The Town Vegetable market :—

(*a*) For shops provided with shutters Rs. 2 a month.

(*b*) For open stalls for fish or poultry, As. 4 a month.

(*c*) For open stalls for vegetables etc., from 2 annas to 4 annas a month.

(2) The mutton and Beef Markets.

(*a*) For open stalls for mutton Rs. 2 a month.

(*b*) For open stalls for beef 1 anna per day for each stall.

N.B.—The President or the Vice-President may alter the above rates according to circumstances.

(8) In bye-law 10, add "The Sanitary Inspector" after the word Market sergeant.

(9) In bye-law 15, add "For the President" between the words "shall" and be as noted below :—

Amendments to the bye-laws relating to the registration of birth and deaths framed by the Bowringpet Municipal Council under Section 48 (1) (*g*) of the Municipal Regulation and approved in Government Order No. 1620—MI. 155-15-14, dated 28th August 1916.

(1) Bye-law 1, read "Sanitary Inspector" in place of "an official."

(2) In bye-law 5, add or to "the Municipal Sanitary Inspector" after the "Municipal Office."

(3) In bye-law 6 add "The Municipal Sanitary Inspector after the "Municipal Office."

Amendments to the bye-laws framed by the Bowringpet Municipal Council under Section 48 (1) *a* and *b* of the Mysore Municipal Regulation for regulating and inspecting slaughter houses and sanctioned in Government Order No. 1629—MI., dated 29th August 1916.

(1) In bye-law 1 add "and cattle" at the end and strike "and" between the words "sheep" and "goats."

(2) In bye-laws 2, 3 and 5, read "Slaughter Houses" for slaughter house.

(3) In bye-law 11, read "platform" for "saucer."

(4) In bye-law 14 read "slaughter houses" for slaughter house and strike off the words "after such houses as the President may fix."

(5) Add 20 (*a*) as follows :—

Twenty (*a*) Animals intended for human consumption, shall not be slaughtered outside the Municipal slaughter houses except with the previous written permission of the President or the Vice-President.

(6) In bye-law 21 add at the end.

Bullock, cow or buffallo 4 annas.

S. DHARMA RAO,
President.

CHINTAMANI TOWN-MUNICIPALITY.

Special bye-laws framed by the Chintamani Town Municipal Council regarding the resumption of the vacant sites with incomplete structures thereon if any, in the Krishnarajpete Extension that are lying over unbuilt.

Any inhabitant of the Municipal area objecting to the proposed bye-laws may within one month from the date of this notice send his objection in writing to the Municipal Office. Objections received after the expiry of the said one month shall be rejected.

Any grantee, alienee or any person in possession of any vacant site in the town extension shall, on a written notice to him from the Municipality construct a house thereon within six months from the date of service of notice on him by obtaining license from the Municipality on this behalf.

Failure to comply with the terms of the said notice, will render such sites being resumed by the Municipality and by such resumption, the Municipal Council of Chintamani shall not be held responsible or liable for the payment of any compensation, damages or costs of any sort that may be claimed by grantees, alienees or persons in possession of the said vacant sites at the time of these bye-laws coming into force. The date or dates of such resumption of the site or sites shall be published by the Municipality in the Gazette and also by proclamation in the town of Chintamani.

From the date of the said publication and onwards, the sites so resumed shall become the sole property of the Municipality free from all sorts of encumbrances.

Such resumption shall not prevent the Municipality from recovering any arrears of mohatarfa tax assessed on the site or sites resumed by the Municipality accrued up to the date of resumption.

The arrears of Municipal mohatarfa tax due on such site or sites shall be received from the original grantee, alienee or any person in possession of any such site or sites as arrears of Municipal revenue.

R. PUTTAMADAPPA,
President.